The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,620.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
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Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SATARA, 1,237 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on the 16th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Madras	29
,, Carwar	18	,, Coconada	31
,, Mangalore	20		Sept.
,, Tuticorin	21	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Colombo	22	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Galle	23	,, Singapore	4
,, Negapatam	26	Arrive Calcutta	4

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypoore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on the 20th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

	Up.		Down.
	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	20	Leave Bussorah	Sept.
,, Kurrachee	24	,, Fao	9
,, Gwadur	25	,, Bushire	11
,, Muscat	28	,, Lingo	13
,, Bunder Abbas	30	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Lingo	31	,, Muscat	17
	Sept.		
,, Bushire	3	,, Gwadur	19
,, Fao	4	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrive Bussorah	8	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 17th August, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain J. C. Bayly, will be despatched FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 15th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 16th idem.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

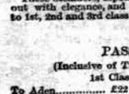
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th August 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz:—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Bazzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£	£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	34		14
Leghorn	50	35		15
Genoa	50	35		15
Marseilles	53	38		15-10

Wine Including Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

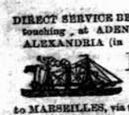
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	£ 75	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steamship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Marino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREIWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE

Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eawley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Instant, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 15th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th August 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
4	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	,, Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay, BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on the premises known as GRAY & Co.'s Offices, next to P. and O. Company's.

COLLEY, MADELEY and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Mr. C.C. COLLEY, who has lately left Bombay for Calcutta, consisting of blackwood drawing-room chairs, lining do., carved blackwood round drawing-room tables, round tables, chiffoniers, side-board, couches, easy chairs, drawing-room Brussels carp t, card tables, dressing tables, writing tables wardrobes, 1 pair carved side tables, 1 pair mamie stands, foot stools, 1 plated dinner service, 1 large four-post bedstead, 1 small do., 1 handsome dinner service in black bands and pink lines, complete set of glassware consisting of decanters, soda tumblers, champagnes, sherries, clarets, custards, jellies, finger glasses.

1 very handsome Tucker's hanging lamp.
1 complete set of single plated harness.
1 ditto double ditto
1 Saloon Rattle ditto
2 Revolvers, the last patent.

No catalogues will be issued, but the furniture will be on view three days previous to the sale.

WATSON AND SONS.

SIXTH ADVERTISEMENT.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

TYROLESE AND ALPINE.

NEW TYROL HATS .....Rs. 6 8

NEW Alpine HATS, ...Rs 6 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, ...Rs. 6 8

BLACK ALPINE HATS, ...Rs. 6 8

DRAB TYROL HATS, ...Rs. 6 8

DRAB ALPINE HATS, ...Rs. 6 8

SLATE TYROL HATS, ...Rs. 6 8

SLATE ALPINE HATS, ...Rs. 6 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, ...R. 7 8

BLACK ALPINE HATS, ...Rs. 7 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, ...Rs. 8 8

BLACK ALPINE HATS, ...Rs. 8 8

GREEN TYROL HATS, ...Rs. 8 8

GREEN ALPINE HATS,.....Rs. 8 8

DRAB TYROL HATS... .....Rs. 12 0

DRAB ALPINE HATS, ...Rs 12 0

BLACK TYROL HATS, size 20½ inch, Rs. 6 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, size 20⅞ inch, Rs. 6 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, size 21¼ inch, Rs. 6 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, size 21⅝ inch, Rs. 6 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, size 22 inch, Rs. 6 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, size 22⅜ inch, Rs. 6 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, size 22¾ inch, Rs. 6 8

BLACK TYROL HATS, size 23¼ inch, Rs. 6 8

DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 20½ inch, Rs. 6 8

DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 20⅞ inch, Rs. 6 8

DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 21¼ inch, Rs. 6 8

DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 21⅝ inch, Rs. 6 8

DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 22 inch, Rs. 6 8

DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 22⅜ inch, Rs. 6 8

DRAB ALPINE HATS, size 23¼ inch, Rs. 6 8

TYROLES and ALPINE HATS, in every size and colour.

WATSON AND SONS,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a SPECIAL RESOLUTION passed and confirmed at EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS, held on the 16th May and 4th June 1857, a further RETURN out of PAID-UP CAPITAL of Rs. 150 per SHARE will be made to the registered Shareholders, at the Office of the Company, on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY the 19th inst.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th Aug. ust 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16TH to the 23RD INSTANT.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship TROWBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are required to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th August 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 tons of SEASONED MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing on and from the 1st day of October next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the undersigned, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 26th September next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent on the estimated value of the Contract.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th August 1870.

THE SHERIFF-LAW;

Or, a Practical Treatise on the Office of High-Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Bailiff, &c.,

BY

GEORGE ATKINSON, Serjeant-at-Law, B.A., Oxon.

FIFTH EDITION.

"The best criticism a book can have is—that it has reached the FOURTH edition."—*The Times.*

"It is, indeed, an admirable digest of the principles and practice of Sheriff-Law."—*Law Times.*

"It is by a man of authority; and he has done his work well."—*Legal Observer.*

By the same Author.

THE SHIPPING LAWS

OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:

CONSISTING OF

"ABBOTT ON SHIPPING," AND "PARK ON MARINE INSURANCE."

"The work is ably edited, . . he has not contented himself with a republication of the original text, (Park and Abbott,) with a few notes of new cases; but he has laboriously adapted the text itself to the present state of the Law: introducing into it the modern statutes, and the results of the recent cases, but preserving the form and substance of the old writers, whose works he has thus conveniently placed together in one book, with one index."—*Law Times.*

"The two, now, for the first time, united under one cover, are a library of Mercantile Marine Law."—*Manchester Courier.*

"In the production of this work, which is the result of great labor judiciously applied, Mr. Serjeant Atkinson has conferred a boon on all persons engaged in Shipping."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

LONGMAN & Co., London.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at Meerza Street.—On SATURDAY, the 3rd September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mungeram Jethabhoy Nuppumla, to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendary LAND or GROUND, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Meerza Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, containing by admeasurement 55 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Khutree Bhowaneedass Hemraj, on or towards the west by the house of Dinshaw Fackeejee Idawalia, on or towards the south by Meerza Street aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the house of Ardaseer Ruttonjee Soonawalla.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, 9 Hummum Street, Fort.—Dated this 15th August 1870.

HEERALALL & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

SONGS.

Heart Longing	...	Rs. 1 8
Hindoo Girl's Song	... ...	... 1 8
Happy Policeman		... 2 0
Heart Flower		... 2 0
Heaven, Sweet Home		... 0 12
Handsome Page, or Raspberry Jam ...		... 1 8
Happy Days and Nights		... 1 8
I cannot sing the Old songs		... 2 0
I'd choose to be a Daisy. (Song with Chorus) ...		... 1 0
I lived for those eyes. (Ballad)		... 1 8
In the Summers long ago		... 1 4
Idol of the day		... 1 8
Irish Peasant		... 1 8
I'm dreaming, Millie		... 1 8
In the down-hill of Life		... 1 8
I fancy I can see her		... 1 8
I know a Song. (Ballad)		... 1 8
In the Merry Christmas time		... 1 8
In the depths of the Sea		... 1 8
I never cast a flower away		... 1 8
I must leave thee, Bonnie Katie ...		... 1 0
Jagd'sonast		... 1 8
Jennie Lee. (Ballad)		... 1 8
Just before the Battle, Mother ...		... 1 8
Just after the Battle, Mother ...		... 1 8
Janet's Choice		... 2 0
Janet's Bridal		... 2 0
Jessie's Revenge		... 1 8
Kiss me Mother, kiss your Darling ...		... 1 8
Kirtle Red		... 1 8
Katie, the Rose of the Dell		... 1 8
Love and Pride		... 2 0
Light still shines beyond		... 1 8
Lost		... 1 8
Ladder still		... 2 0
Law of the Lobster. (A popular serio-comic Ballad)		... 1 8
Last Bird		... 1 8
Legend of the Rose		... 2 0
Last Love		... 1 8
La Belle de Mabille (Comic)		... 1 8
Love's Confession		... 1 8
Last Love		... 1 8
Let others seek the peaceful plain ...		... 1 8
Little Diamond Dewdrop		... 1 8
Land of Song (New Duet)		... 2 0
Long time Ago		... 1 8
Love's Presence		... 1 8
Lo! Heap the Sabre of my Father ...		... 1 8
Lovely Nelly (Ballad)		... 1 8
Lady of my Heart (Cavatina)		... 1 8
Lassashire Lass...		... 1 8
Lady Moon		... 2 0
Little Daisy		... 1 8
Linked with many bitter tears (Ballad) ...		... 1 8
Looking for Somebody		... 1 8
Little Gipsy Jane		... 1 8
Legend of the Crossbell		... 2 0
Little Dear (Ballad)		... 1 8
Little Drummer		... 1 8
Mother Kissed me in my dream		... 1 8
May Queen		... 1 8
Maiden at her Wheel		... 1 8
Mill, Stream, and River		... 1 8
My Star of Heaven, My Flower of Earth ...		... 1 8
Mother's loving smile		... 1 8
My Fairy Lute		... 1 8
Mariner's Song		... 1 8
Maiden and the Star		... 1 8
Moon in silent brightness (Serenade)		... 1 0
Meet me by Moonlight (Ballad)		... 1 8
Marian's Song		... 1 8
May		... 2 0
My Love, we'll meet again		... 1 8
My dear old Home		... 1 8
Mary Dhu		... 1 8
My Name		... 1 8
Medicine Jack (Serio-comic Song)		... 1 8
My heart is like a Fountain		... 1 8
Music of Yesterday. (Ballad)		... 1 4

16th August 1870. CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privlege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN (Wholesale and Retail),

INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

Corner of Cheapside),

LONDON.

Established 1843.

Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the world. Price List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms half cash. Balances against Bills of Lading. An advertisement more explanatory of our business appears in the previous and following week's issue of this paper.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—COPIES of a MAP of GERMANY and SURROUNDING COUNTRIES (in 4 Sheets) at 4 Rupees per Map, are FOR SALE at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Presidency. Applications for them should be made to the undersigned, accompanied by a receipt from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, for the price of the Map, which should first be paid into his office.

C. W. TREMENHEERE, Major-Genl. R. E.,
Chief Engineer, Presidency.

Public Works Department, Bombay, 13th August 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 20 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakal, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 30th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents.....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Madras.....Messrs. BINNY & Co.
,, Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, which doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870, as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W.G. HALL,
Liquidators.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 20th August 1870, for the supply by cont

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET flat, rates lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	130
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	565exd.
100,000	100	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	145
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,503
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
6,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
57,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	129
8,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,490exd.
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freze Land & Fint Co. Ld	1,200
1,200	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,725
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Fort Canning	285

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,125
200	2,000	1,10	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,200	850	200do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
150	12,000	1,000	2000do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	500	all	200do.	Do. New	525
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	8,500	all	700*	Fort Press Co.	9,700
200	3,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	4,000	all	240 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,200	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,200
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	35	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315exd.
150	4,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press.	2,550
220	4,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,300
150	2,000	all	150 p.	Ramseydy Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.5	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
—	£ 6	43.10.3	do.	Do.	
—	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	125 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	850
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
800	4,000	350	21 ps.	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
250	2,500	all	125ps	Alliance Spinning	2,025
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	760
100	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
80	150	50	...	Do. - New	90
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	15 p.	Great Eastern	1,425
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	775
800	2,500	2,500	...	Oriental	1,600
600	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay
	45	12½		Do. China
	200	30	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg
	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
	...	...		East India Bank's
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
	200	62½	May '67	Royal Bank
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	600
	3,500	2,44*	...	B'bay & Bengal	8. 15
	4,000	Sh		Bore	500
10,800	1,000	all	1,010	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	Is. 10 3/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Is. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 11d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	Is. 11¼d.
alcutta	At sight	100½d.
Do.	30 days' sight	10 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	225

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	105¾
Four per cent.	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	111
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
exican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—11TH AUGUST 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 95-4 to 95-6, and one lot of half lack of 1842-43, at Rs. 93-8, or 4-12 to 4-8 discount, for cash.

Several time-bargain contracts were made at Rs. 95-0, or 5 discount, for delivery in 20 days to five weeks.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, at Rs. 104-14.

In shares—

1 Bank of Bengal share, for Rs. 1,360.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 125.

Bank of Upper India shares, at Rs. 62, exclusive of the dividend.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 167.

—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 13th August, compared with the statement issued on the 6th August :—

Liabilities.	6th August.	13th Aug.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs. 50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	99,8 ,849	52,35,398
Deposits at Head Office	1,85,4 ,223	1,40,31,94
Deposits at Branches	16,38,6:6	1-,63,774
Bank Post Bills outstanding	29,195	30,977
Reserve	4,15, 00	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	12,80,275	12,70,980
	Rs 3,4 ,20,159	2,97,67,403

Assets.		
overnment Securities	47,18,662	41,40,777
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,43,338	6,41,940
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	29,80,467	29,66,442
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	48,14,911	42,52,068
Dead Stock	4,84,246	
Loss written off	40,000	
	4,41,246	4,41,286
Stamps	6,953	6,855
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	13,41,971	13,51,476
Overdrafts	2,686	3,454
Govt. Reserve Cash Rs.	50,87,840	12,35,398
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	78,50,463	81,94,252
Do. do. at Branches	42,19,411	44,84,4 0
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	19,14,959	20,46,855
Rs.	3,4 ,20,159	2,97,67,403

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 9th August, 1870.

Liabilities.		
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,79,704 12 4
General Treasury Balance at Head Office Rs.	69,01,994 8 5	2,16,37,557 12 1
Do at Branches,	1,47,35,563 8 5	
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		2,65,52,583 14 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.		7,25,202 5 9
Sundries		7,65,210 9 9
Total Rs.		7,33,55,250 6 8

Assets.		
Government Securities		88,30,315 10 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		50,10,833 2 3
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		52,30,662 11 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,53,25,250 5 1
Dead Stock		11,35,161 3 0
Stamps		14,033 9 6
Balances with other Banks		6 5,939 12 3
Sundries		1,97,871 6 3
		3,64,07,157 11 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs.	1,47,61,359 8 6	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches Rs.	2,21,86,751 2 10	3,69,48,101 11 4
Total Rs.		7,33,55,250 6 8

THE above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, gives the following results :—

Liabilities.				
Gov. Tr'y. Bln. at H. O.	Rs	9,53,559	11 5	decrease
,, at Branches		5,45,774	12 11	increase
Other Deposits		13,64,982	5 9	decrease
Bank Post Bills		3,29,211	4 4	decrease
Assets.				
Government Securities	Rs.	Nil.		
Loans on Govt. Secs		6,78,525	0 0	decrease
Accounts on Credit of do.		57,340	15 6	increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted		15,68,340	13 5	decrease
Cash &c., at Head Office		11,47,824	15 6	decrease
Do at Branches		17,00,582	12 5	increase

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Fraser, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Webster, Lieutenant, 8th King's Regiment, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 15.

Adam, Captain, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Malligaum.

Heythuysen, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH AUGUST.

London... { Cotton ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to / Cases ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,, / Seeds ..... £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,, / Wooden Ships ,, ... £1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,, / Myrabolns & Coir bdls £0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,, / Seeds ..... £0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,

Havre... { Cotton ..... £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,, / Coffee ..... Nominal

Overland ...Steamers ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,

Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,

China { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 5 to 6 per bale. / ,, Opium..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 3 per bale,

Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay ..... { Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges

Mauritius ..... 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Scotia (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, July 19.
	Abyssinia (s)	Sharpe	Bussorah, July 28.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Pembrokeshire	Wilkinson	Tuticorin.

The s. s. Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.
DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
10	Annie	...	...

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
10	Mary Scott	...	London.
	Madras	...	Melbourne.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

915 Armanella, Cochrane—Coupland & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
634 Dirigo, Staples—The Captain.
639 Fleetwood, Bogle—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1459 Greyhound, Duffryn—Wallace & Co.
1550 Glensannox, Jenkinson—Lyon & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Smith—E. Bates & Co.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1348 Teresa —— Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1366 The Douglas, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.

1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

709 Don (s), Watson—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

1603 Behar (s), Blake, Mails 24th August.
2016 China (s), Steward, Mails 17th August.
3000 Hindoostan (s), Rennoldson, Mails 31st August.

FOR ADEN, JEDDAH AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

760 Sphinx (s), Marnovich—A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

390 Snipe (s), Robinson—H. Zenel Abadeen.

FOR RANGOON.

776 J. P. Smith, Hutcheson—G. F. Pim & Co.
993 Tanjier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
960 Tanjore, Cobbs—The Captain.

FOR HONGKONG.

1960 Travancore (s), Eastley—P. & O. Co 17th August.

FOR CALCUTTA.

423 Courier de Bombay, Heyner—Nowrojee Ardaseer Sons
1237 Sattara (s), Ballantine—B. I. S. N. Co.
2050 Red Jacket, Young—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
933 St. Bernard, McDermott—Ruttonjee Eduljee.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

550 Dumont, Dunville—Broyer.

FOR JAVA.

911 Annie Fleming, Garrick—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

823 Castle Avon, Shields—Blackwell & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

453 Comorin (s), Osborne B. I. S. N. & Co.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

1283 Coromandel (s), Kingcome.
260 General Havelock (s), Drewitz.
230 General Outram (s), Teasdale.
366 Lord Clyde (s).
690 Mula (s), Coates—Essa Califa.
360 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
566 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson.
460 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

561 Backia Letchimy, Peabody—Blay & Mackintosh.
310 Futtay Sultan—Nacoda.
605 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
654 John Peacock, Finlay—Wallace & Co.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.

P. & O. STEAMER.

1538 Emeu (s), Perrins.

ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Forte, (s), Commodore Heath.
H. M. Nymph (s), Wells.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Euphrates (s), Curme.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dalhousie (s), Campbell.
Earl Canning (s), Tolputt. (For Sale)
Hugh Rose (s). (In Dock)
Lord Elphinstone (s). (For Sale)
May Frere (s), Warner. (Yacht)
Sir John Lawrence, (s), Barrow. (For Sale)

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

897 Adria, Large—The Captain.
1152 East, Callender—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
814 Flora, Shearer, Coupland & Co.
898 George Kendall, Hopkinson—The Captain.
989 Maria Hay, Jones—Coupland & Co.
1438 Palm Tree, Capper—L. A. & A. Co.
1152 Romania, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
941 Robin Hood, Winsborrow—The L. A. and A. Co.

IRON SHIPS.

2089 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
841 Florence, Houston—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
841 Iron King, Parry—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
657 Lord of the Isles, Craigie—Remington & Co.
1341 Mauritius (s), Corry—Robinson & Co.

FOREIGN SHIPS.

946 Lizzie Williams, Henry—The Captain.
607 Mars, Platts—G. F. Henry.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on August 13.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	725	in.
Temperature of the Air	80·2	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2	,,
Dew Point	74·8	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·837	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·7	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	83·2	,,
Minimum do. do.	77·9	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—WNW, W, WNW, W.		
Movement in 24 hours	298 miles.	
	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	0	85
Registered between 1st January and 7th August	49	81
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 14th Aug	50	66

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters	10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers	2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on August 17 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOSKINS—August 14th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Captain A. R. Hoskins, R.A., of a daughter, still-born.

AMBOSTA—August 13th, at Mazagon, Eusebio, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Manoel and Mary Antonia, aged 1 year 2 months and 11 days, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MILLER—August 6th, at Terriout Peak Estate, South Wynaad, the wife of S. A. Miller, Esq., of a daughter, prematurely.

NEVIN—August 6th, at Wellington, the wife of Sergeant J. Nevin, 2-21st R. N. B. Fusiliers, of a daughter.

SMALLEY—August 4th, at Masulipatam, the wife of Captain H. Smalley, Royal Engineers, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

EVANS—August 12th, at Allahabad, Mrs. T. Evans, Elgin Road, of a son.

DEATH.

HOOLEY—August 8th, at Monghyr, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Louisa Hooley.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of JOINING this SOCIETY for the ensuing Session, either as Performing or Non-Performing Members, will oblige by sending their names to the Managing Committee as soon as possible, that due arrangements may be made.

The Session will commence on the 1st September.

ALFRED WAKE, T. F. PUNNETT, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 8th August 1870.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1870.

THE continued inaction of the French army would seem to imply either great weakness, irresolution, or some profound design. More than a week had elapsed from the battles of Woerth and Saarbruck, and during the whole of that period the Germans were permitted to gain ground unopposed. The Emperor fell back at once on Metz; Macmahon remained in the Vosges mountains no longer than was required to rally his men, and then he also retreated on the Moselle. The Germans invested Strasbourg, and, of course, invest it still; the left of the King's army pushing up the Sarre, passed Marsal, showed at Lunéville, and occupied Nancy, while the centre crossed the Seille, and we are told occupied Pont-à-Mousson. The head-quarters on Sunday had come up to Verny—there is no Herny—and thus the army occupied the country from the outworks of Metz to the banks of the Meurthe. The possession of Pont-à-Mousson—we should think the bridge had been broken—gave a point of passage over the Moselle, and we may infer that the passage below Nancy, at Custines, perhaps, near the spot where the high-road and the railways cross, was also within the power of the Germans.

If that were so, the line of the Moselle was practically turned on Sunday. Under these circumstances why did the French cling to Metz? They had lost the indirect road to Chalons by the railway below Nancy, but it may be inferred that the direct line from Metz to Chalons, uncompleted last May, had in the interval been finished. If so, then the army had two railroads at its command, the new line directly in rear of the position, and the line running out from the left flank to Thionville and Mezières. On the other side the Germans had one railway—that part of the through road within their lines, leading from Metz to Mayence by Saarbruck and Bexbach, and in addition four ordinary highways—from Metz to Saarlouis, from Metz to Saarbruck, from Nancy to Saareguemines, from Nancy to Haguenau by Saverne—the Great Paris and Strasbourg road. Moreover, the road from Nancy by Epinal upon the Upper Rhine would serve them at a pinch. They had, therefore, plenty of lines of retreat, and if they crossed the Moselle would still be in communication with the Rhine. But the French army at Metz was advantageously posted opposite to the main and most valuable lines of road leading to Germany, and, if the outlets from Metz itself were free, it is conceivable that the Emperor might try to regain all by breaking out from Metz, by endeavouring to smash the German right, and by throwing them back upon the defiles of the Vosges. That is one reason for holding fast to Metz. Another is that the Emperor may hope to catch the Germans when they may be divided by the Moselle. A third, that he may contemplate a retreat, without further fighting, behind the Meuse, and that he may be sending to Chalons all the *matériel* of war not needed to enable Metz to stand a siege or hold out against a blockade. Events must solve the problem, and they will probably solve it soon.

WE confess some curiosity to learn what has led to the introduction of the new rules for good conduct pay in the army, especially as all the advantages seem to be confined to the first twelve years of a soldier's service Formerly to gain 1d. *per diem* extra pay, the soldier must have served three years, the last two of which must have been clear of all regimental entries; eight years gave a second penny on the same conditions, and thirteen a third:—by the new warrant these periods are shortened to two, six, and twelve, and here the alteration ceases. But as a set-off against this concession no bounty is now given, and all men re-engaging more than three months after receipt of the order, lose the extra penny a day which was granted some three years ago. These changes have, we presume, been introduced with a view not only to secure a better class of recruit, but also to render the service more popular. The extra expense to Government will be little or nothing—supposing the end in view to be attained. The tendency will be to induce men to serve for the first period only, for all advantages cease after the first twelve years; and thereby plenty of material will be available for the formation of the Army Reserve. The advantages to be derived from this new warrant are undeniable, but the fact of the order not being retrospective will, if we mistake not, give rise to some discontent in the ranks. Instance two men entering the army, the one shortly before, the other shortly after the promulgation of the new rules—there may be only a few months—nay only a few days difference of service between them; they may both be exemplary characters, and still, at the end of twelve years, how will they stand?—the second will have drawn a penny a day for one, and two-pence a day for two more years (extra pay) than the first. Of course we know, as well as other people, that all cannot be benefited by a change in a matter like this, but we think that some part of the benefit secured to the recruit should be shared by the old soldier—that an order involving such a large increase of pay as shown above should have some retrospective effect. Soldiers are many creatures at the best of times, and many outsiders are inclined to think that they grumble without a cause—this may be so, but then are we not all open to the same charge, and we are sure that we are not saying too much when we express a hope that some rider may yet appear on the order in question, by which the benefits therefrom derived may be more equally divided? Anent this subject, a writer in the *Broad Arrow*, of July 2, has striven to show that the old warrant is better for the men than the new—this is an error. Is it not true, he asks, that after sixteen years' service a soldier can obtain four-pence a day good conduct pay against the same amount after eighteen under the new? Answer—Yes,—provided, and this is the pith of the whole affair, that he remains fourteen years clear of the regimental defaulter's book—and under similar conditions the same advantages can be secured under the new warrant; but, under ordinary circumstances a man will have to serve eighteen years for four-pence good conduct pay in either case.

It will be observed that by this new warrant all the advantages are secured to men of short service, that is to say after twelve years they cease, and a man completing his twenty-one years' service takes his pension in the same way as at present. This is, we suppose, an inducement to the men not to re-engage; the introduction, in fact, of the short service system throughout the army; and better means could hardly have been adopted to secure such results. We all remember what Mr. Cardwell said about his views of enlistment and re-engagement, and since the latter is now no longer in a measure compulsory on the State, we may expect to see the Army Reserve Scheme gradually developing itself till it becomes all its promoters could wish.

The abolition of bounty we consider to be a move in the right direction, for although it had many supporters, it cannot be denied that the system was downright viciousand bad throughout, but we are not prepared to say the same regarding the suppression of the extra penny on re-engagement. This was a measure introduced some few years ago when there was an universal howl that the pay in the army was too small to tempt the class of recruit we required, and was a part and parcel of a wholesale increase of pay scheme brought into force at that time. The concession once given, it is, we consider, bad policy to withdraw or modify any part of it. As the matter stands now, a benefit formerly conferred, and one in which the whole army could very reasonably have expected to share has been withdrawn, and in its place a measure is adopted which benefits no one but recruits and men under seven years' service. The reasons for this step may be good, but we confess we cannot view them in the same light as those which prompted the revision of the good conduct warrant; in the latter case we allow that a great benefit has been conferred, but unfortunately when taken with the former it looks very much like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

WE are authorized to state that the paragraph, which found its way into this journal yesterday, stating that the Hon. Mr. Tucker was about to take six months' leave, is wholly incorrect.

THE "River Reed" mentioned in one of the war telegrams yesterday should have been "River Nied."

IT has been decided by the Government of the N. W. Provinces, in communication with the Supreme Government, that the form which local taxation there is to assume is to be that of a house tax.

THE order of the Government of India of April last stopping the payment of the expenses of witnesses and complainants in criminal cases has been repealed, and the practice formerly adopted is to be reverted to.

THE 29th Regiment now at Hongkong is on the expiration of its three years' tour of duty to be relieved by the 13th N. I.; and the 7th Regiment, at present garrisoning the Straits Settlements, after the expiration of the same period of tour duty is to be relieved by the 19th Regiment.

THE Secretary of State, in a recent despatch, has approved of the discontinuance of reference to him in cases in which local Governments in India consider it desirable to retain the services of uncovenanted officers, who have attained the age of 55 years, and has permitted the several subordinate Governments to exercise their own discretion.

ON a reference made by the ecclesiastical authorities as to whether church servants are under the existing rules eligible for retiring pensions, the Government of India is said to have decided that church servants are not eligible, on the ground that their entire pay is not disbursed from the revenues of the State, and that they are not required to devote their whole time to the duties of their offices.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce telegraphed on 9th August to the Calcutta Chamber as follows:—"Consequence of war we are trying to get income tax assessments revised. Pending decision, Government collections are suspended." The Bengal Chamber has addressed a communication to the Government of India asking for a reduction of the tax from October next. We publish it in another column.

SIND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 13TH AUGUST.

THE rain came down very shortly after the last mail steamer left, and, as usual, away went the Mulleer Diversion, and all traffic was stopped between Kurrachee and Hydrabad. Passenger communication was restored in about twenty-four hours, not by any repairs being carried out, but simply by the river going down sufficiently to admit of boats crossing. The report now is, that the line will be all right again by Monday, when trains are to run again as usual, but if we have more rain, and that seems likely enough at present, you may be sure that the temporary line will at once disappear again, and we shall be in the same pickle once more. I wonder Government do not take some notice of these constant stoppages on the Sind Railway: it only requires the most ordinary shower of rain, apparently, to place the whole thing *hors de combat*, the consequence being vexatious delays and great annoyance to all intending travellers, besides the actual loss which may occur from the stoppage of the goods trains.

You will have heard of the efforts the Municipality have been making—I might almost say for years—to come to terms with the fishermen and others residing on the Muchee Meeanee. An intense desire to possess the land for building purposes was, I believe, the original reason which started the negotiation, but for some time the inhabitants did not see the fun of moving, and having engaged a lawyer, engaged in combat dire. The result, for there actually is a result, is that for the payment of Rs. 37,000, the Municipality have obtained 23,000 square yards of ground, and have also agreed to give ground for the erection of fresh domiciles, free of charge, in some other quarter, across the Lyaree I believe. At the time when this question was first mooted, there is no doubt that the ground would have been quickly taken up as it became vacant, for speculation was then rife, trade active, and money plentiful. The change in affairs now is something ludicrous, trade is almost at a stand-still—money there is none, at least not in the market, and building, well that has disappeared bodily; and under these circumstances, what becomes of the ground now it is obtained? The clearances have begun, the first payments to the hut owners commenced yesterday, but as far as I can ascertain no purchasers have as yet turned up.

About four days ago Liverpool accounts reached this reporting an advance in cotton, which prevented any further depression in the Goods Market; since this, moreover, I am informed that news has been received from Bombay of a large business having been done there, which had an immediate effect on our market, and prices have consequently advanced fully two annas per piece. Encouraging accounts have been received from the Punjab and other places, rain having fallen in abundance, but owing to the re-appearance of locusts, accounts from the interior of Sind are not as good as they might be. The cotton trade is slack at present; dealers are either storing, or shipping on their own account to China. Some small quantity still keeps coming in. The quantity of ground under cotton cultivation is, I believe, more this, than last year; and should the locusts not be too hard on us, our export bids fair to go on increasing.

In the harbour we have at present four vessels believed to be ready for sea—one of these, however, is proceeding in ballast to seek employment, having refused all offers of cargo here; in fact just at present, I fancy, trade in Kurrachee is pretty much at a stand-still.

I am glad to say that we are to have an Amateur Theatrical performance on Monday next in aid of "The Soldier's Daughter's Home"; and as several ladies of the station have kindly consented to act, the affair will, I trust, be a success. Criticism will, of course, be entirely out of place, so expect nothing of that sort from me, but I may express a hope that these performances will not be allowed to fall through, and that once started we may look forward to future representations.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE WAR.

ABOLITION OF THE CONSCRIPTION IN THE TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST, 4-30 P.M.

The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation abolishing conscriptions in the occupied territory.

Advices dated Metz, Saturday afternoon, state that no new movements had been made.

Further reinforcements had arrived. Volunteers are flocking in.

The right bank of the Rhine is quiet. The investment of Strasbourg appears to be a feint.

BLOCKADE OF GERMAN PORTS.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST, 10-10 P.M.

The French have declared the North-Western Coast of Germany blockaded.

The Prussians have occupied Nancy. The Prussian head quarters are at Herny (? Verny) and their advanced posts at Pont à Mousson. The French fleet had arrived before Kiel, claims to possess the sympathies of Denmark for France, and hints at approaching important events in the North. It scouts the idea of France yielding.

Fourteen hundred German families have been expelled from Paris and have arrived at Cologne. This measure has caused indignation in Germany.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST, 3 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day continued steady.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10¼d. to 1s. 10¾d.

Oriental Bank shares ..... £ 40.

Chartered Bank shares ..... ,, 16.

Chartered Mercantile shares .. ,, 26.

Hongkong and Shanghai shares ,, 38.

4 per cent. Government Securities.. 90.

5 ,, ,, ,, ... 100.

5½ ,, ,, ,, ... 105.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £60,250,000.

Notes outstanding £87,125,000.

The Ardgowan, Barona (sic) Ellora have arrived from Bombay.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

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sating on a bed of dry leaves in the stable. But the young sergeant was thinking of other things. "I do not feel vexed," said he, "to rejoin my comrade and to go with them into Prussia. The war is just; it is necessary that every one should go into it; I shall find my place and my betrothed on my return." "And will you return if you gain the epaulettes?" "All the same. I have not thought of that: who thinks of advancement in an affair like this? I shall make the campaign because it is my duty to make it, and afterwards I shall return." The arrival of the train separated us; I took a place for some minutes in first class carriage filled with substitutes. There were seven of them, of whom two were dead drunk, and the others simply drank; an honourable merchant in human flesh had bought that little flock in Haut Rhin, not one of them spoke French. Those of them who were least drunk consulted me with reference to the contract of sale which they had signed, and which they had with them; the merchandise had its ticket in its pocket. These unhappy fellows must have been very ignorant and very stupid, for some of them to give themselves for 1050f. and 1300f., when the others obtained 1900f. and 2150f. I was not a little astonished to learn that they were going to seek a conseil de révision at Paris when it would be easy to examine them at Colmar or at Strasbourg. By so doing they might have enabled them to save the price of the voyage and relieve the Compagnie de l'Est of a transport, onerous for it, because dirty.

On approaching the next station, these heroes *à prix débattu* showed themselves off to the porters by crying, *Fife la France!* That was an invitation to have a glass of beer; but the public turned away with disgust, and reserved its munificence for another category of soldiers.

ABOUT.

P. S.—The artillery is beginning to receive mitrailleuses, in the ratio of one battery a regiment. The battery is composed of six pieces, which can fire a total of 900 projectiles a minute. Look to yourself before them! This explains the frightful experiments of Satory, and the destruction of 500 horses in a minute and a half.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

FIRST DAY, 11TH AUGUST, 1870.

STEWARDS.—W. D'Oyley, Esq; Col. Howard Vyse; Col. Gray; Major Shewell; Captain Harris.

The 1st day's racing, after being twice put off on account of the heavy rain, was run off yesterday in the mud. There was no rain on Friday and the racing public were hopeful; there was none up to two o'clock on Saturday, and we then thought the course would be in decent condition after all; but alas, at three o'clock a heavy shower fell, and when I arrived on the course at four o'clock the greater part of the course was under water. It was too late to put off the races again, but it was very cruel work both for horses and riders, while owners' feelings can only be imagined by that wonderful committee of yours who "imagine" my "style" to defy all the rules of syntax and sense. The most interesting event of the day, the Aga's Purse, was about as wonderful a race to behold as your correspondent has ever witnessed. The favourite Shumshad was beaten before he had gone half a mile, and appeared utterly unable to gallop in the mud; at one time he seemed so distressed that lookers-on thought he had utterly broken down. Dubious cantered in hard held after leading all the way round, the only horse anyway near him being Elphinstone; the rest came in in Indian file, several lengths between each horse. It was a day when condition told, and Dubious was certainly brought to the post fitter than any horse in the race. The Welter was a good race, the three leading horses coming in close together. The Galloway Maidens was virtually a match between Hercules, who was slightly the favourite, and Mirage. The former is a very small horse, considerably under 13-3, and it was a day when the race was rather to the strong than to the swift, and the extra weight told terribly on a course which resembled a ploughed field. The last race was another triumph for a Nuggur horse, in fact every winner except Dubious has been trained here. Dubious's victory was the only real surprise for the public. He was bought in by his owner at the lottery for Rs. 25, while Shumshad brought Rs. 385 to the lucky man who drew him. The Welter was a good race, and, as will be seen below, added one more to the list of Greybeard's victories.

THE PONY PLATE. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. Catch weights. G. R. Three quarters of a mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's Arab Spirit .....Walk over.

THE WELTER STAKES. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. For all horses. The usual penalties for English and Colonials. G. R. Weight 10 stone. One and a half miles. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

	st. lbs.		
Abdool Raymon's	g a h Greybeard	10	0
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Shaheen	10	0
Col. Howard Vyse's	g a h The Aga	10	0
Mr. Hogg's	c a h Fusee	9	7
Mr. Bogaro's	g a h Abd-el-Kadr	11	0
Captain Stack's	ch a h Pompadour	11	0
Capt. Drummond's	g a h Boy Bill	11	0
Capt. Cresswell's	g a h Romeo	11	0
Mr. Gordon's	g a h Sultan	11	0
Mr. Gibson's	a h Cock Robin	11	0
...Bell	...Mr. Gaye		1
...Capt. Stack	...J		2
...Owner			0
...Capt. Napier			1
...Capt. Stack			1
...Major Chesshyre			0
...Owner			0
...Capt. Borrodaile			0
...Capt. Jervoise			0

Time—Mile, 2-24. Whole distance, 3-33.

After a good start Fusee at once took the lead, followed closely by The Aga and Shaheen. Coming into the straight, on the further side of the course, Shaheen came to the front, The Aga taking the second place, while Greybeard still kept last, about two lengths in the rear of the other three. At the half mile from home Greybeard came up with the other horses and, on coming into the straight run in, it was apparent that it was a race between him and Shaheen, whose jockey appeared hard at work on rounding the last corner. Despite the gallant struggles of the bay, however, Greybeard won with comparative ease by a length, after being admirably ridden throughout the race; The Aga, a good third, half a length behind Shaheen; Fusee several lengths behind The Aga.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE. Rs. 300. For maiden Arabs. 7 lbs. above the Byculla Standard. Entrance on the 8th July Rs. 75, on the 1st August Rs. 150. One and a half miles.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Bogaro's	g a h Abd-el-Kadr	11	0
Mr. Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone	9	10
Mr. Framjee's	g a h Jehangeer, late Lepchaun	9	10
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c Shumshad	8	11
Mr. Lamb's	b a h Ratcatcher	9	10
Mr. Williams'	b a h Rainbow	9	3
Capt. Napier			1
Major Chesshyre			2
Captain Stack			3
Owner			4
Brewley			5
Major Gaye			6
Donaldson			7

Time—3-39.

Hercules went away with a lead, with Imaum close alongside, Mirage third, and Feroze (who pulled up after going half a mile) last, appearing utterly unable to keep with the others. In the opposite straight Imaum and Mirage appeared alternately to be leading, with Hercules about a length in the rear. Immediately after the half mile from home Imaum was beaten off, and Mirage keeping the lead, despite all Mr. Gaye's efforts on Hercules, won by about a length and a half; Imaum, who if he had been fitter would probably have gone near winning the race, several lengths in the rear of the other two.

THE CRADOCK STAKES. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 30. For all horses that have been regularly ridden on parade *bona fide* as chargers for the three months previous to the meeting. G. R. 11 stone. The usual penalty on Colonial and English horses. Three quarters of a mile.

	st. lb.		
Mr. Rogers'	g a h Abd-el-Kadr	11	0
Captain Stack's	ch a h Pompadour	11	0
Capt. Drummond's	g a h Boy Bill	11	0
Capt. Cresswell's	g a h Romeo	11	0
Mr. Gordon's	g a h Sultan	11	0
Mr. Gibson's	a h Cock Robin	11	0
Capt. Napier			1
Capt. Stack			1
Owner			0
Capt. Borrodaile			0
Major Chesshyre			0
Capt. Jervoise			0

Time—1-41.

Pompadour and Boy Bill came away from the others at the start. Coming into the straight Boy Bill fell off and Romeo took the second place, Pompadour to all appearance going to win easy. Soon after the distance post, however, Abd-el-Kadr came up with him, and after an exciting struggle, in which first one and then the other seemed to have the best of it, the result was a dead heat. The rest were not placed by the judge.

DECIDING HEAT.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Rogers'	g a h Abd-el-Kadr	11	0
Capt. Stack's	ch a h Pompadour	11	0
Capt. Napier			1
Owner			2

Won easily. Too dark to take the time.

CRICKET AT CARWAR.

MARRIED *vs.* SINGLE.

This match was commenced at Carwar on the 6th August, and created no little excitement in this very lively station. Fortunately the weather was all that could be desired, and the ground was gaily decorated with bunting.

Play commenced at 3 P.M. The Bachelors went first to the wickets; Messrs. Cotgrave and Raitt going in to the bowling of Messrs. Spens and Ferguson. The first innings was concluded for 114 runs. Mr. Cotgrave played a fine hitting innings of seventy-four.

The Married men then going in, Messrs. Spens and Ferguson taking the bat to the bowling of Messrs. Wise and Parker, the score was soon run up and the innings concluded for 118 runs, Mr. Spens contributing sixty-seven in capital form.

In the second innings the Single men were quickly disposed of for 32 runs, seventeen out of this number being made by Lieutenant Parker by careful play.

The Married then went in for their second innings, Messrs. Spens and Ferguson to the bowling of Captain Wise and Mr. Cotgrave, and they quickly scored the number of runs to beat, without separating, thus ending the match—the Married men gaining an easy victory and ten wickets to spare.

SCORE.

SINGLE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Parker, c Ferguson, b Spens	15	c and b Ferguson	17
Capt Wise, b Ferguson	8	b Ferguson	1
Mr Cotgrave, not out	74	Run out	3
" Raitt, b Spens	0	b Ferguson	4
Capt Greig, b Ferguson	2	Not out	1
Dr Haliday, run out	0	c Kurreem Khan, b Spens	0
" Johnstone, b Spens	4	c and b Spens	0
Shaik Ahmed, c Ferguson, b Spens	3	Run out	0
Rama, c Ferguson, b Spens	1	b Spens	0
Narrain, run out	0	c Kurreem Khan, b Spens	1
Byes	3	b Spens	0
Leg Byes	1	Byes	0
Wides	2	Leg Byes	2
	1	Wides	1
Total	114	Total	32

MARRIED.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Spens, run out	67	Not out	20
" Ingle, b Wise	0		0
" Chrystal, b Wise	2		0
" Hoodley, c Raitt, b Parker	2		0
" Ferguson, b Wise	15	Not out	7
" Moore, c and b Cotgrave	12		0
De Cruz, not out	0		0
Kurreem Khan, b Cotgrave	0		0
Salvadore, b Cotgrave	1		0
Mahomed Khan, b Wise	1		0
Dakin, b Wise	2		0
Byes	13	Byes	0
Leg Byes	2	Leg Byes	3
Wides	1	Wides	1
Total	118	Total	31

The return match was played on August 10th (Coccanut Day), and resulted in *a draw* in favour of the Married, time not allowing it to be played out. The "Bachelors" went in first and concluded their innings for 72 runs. The "Married" then went in and cleverly put together a score of 103, thus ending the match in favour of the married. This is in a great measure owing to the superior batting of Mr. Spens (our respected Judge); Mr. Ferguson also played well.

For the Bachelors, the bowling and batting of Captain Wise was very good.

SCORE.

SINGLE.		MARRIED.	
Lieut Parker, b Spens	25	Mr Spens, not out	58
Capt Wise, c Ferguson, b Spens	21	" Ingle, c Raitt, b Wise	0
Mr Cotgrave, b Spens	12	" Chrystal, b Raitt	1
" Raitt, c Ingle, b Spens	2	" Hoodley, c Greig, b Raitt	1
Capt Greig, c DeCruz, b Spens	5	" Ferguson, c Mahomed Khan, b Wise	19
Dr. Haliday, not out	4	" Moore, c Wise, b Cotgrave	6
Mr Nelson, absent	0	" De Cruz, c Wise, b Parker	1
" Johnstone, c DeCruz, b Spens	0	Salvadore, b Parker	0
Shaik Ahmed, c Hoodley, b Spens	0	Mahomed Khan, b Raitt	7
Rama, c Ferguson, b Spens	0	Dakin, b Parker	1
Narrain, b Spens	1	Byes	3
Byes	1	Leg Byes	0
Leg Byes	1	Wides	3
Wides	0	Total	108
Total	72		

Carwar, 11th August 1870.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE INCOME TAX.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, August 10th, 1870.

R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, Simla.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to forward the following remarks on the subject of the existing rate of Income Tax, with the request that you will be good enough to submit them for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

I may mention in the outset that, although the Committee of this Chamber did not send up any remonstrance to Government at the time the Act for increasing the Income Tax was passed, their silence was due not to approval of the measure, but rather to the belief that the members of the Chamber unanimously sympathised with and shared in the more extensive expression of opinion which was then so unmistakably pronounced by the community in general. The Committee are, however, of opinion, that the time has now arrived when they may with advantage make this important question the subject of special representation to the Government of India.

When submitting to the Legislative Council the usual statement of ways and means for the current financial year, Sir Richard Temple explicitly and emphatically asserted that this new measure of taxation was forced upon the executive by sheer necessity, as an only means of relief from grave financial embarrassment; he declared that without this further increase to the Income Tax—*i. e.* if he retained the impost at the figure fixed in November last or two per cent.—the present year was estimated to close with considerable deficit, which the raising of the duty to six pies in the rupee converted into a probable surplus of £163,410. This estimate was founded, according to Sir Richard Temple's statement, on the assumption that the previous financial year, 1869-70, would close with a large deficiency; but it now appears that a much more prosperous state of affairs actually exists, and that instead of having to meet a deficit Government will be in receipt of a surplus from that year.

The Committee are aware that they cannot in support of this statement yet point to any authoritative document from the Government of India, but they believe the same to be substantially correct; and they have observed with much satisfaction that the Secretary of State in his recent Statement to Parliament announced the probability of the year in question ending thus favorably.

The Committee cannot doubt that a result so happy and unexpected is due in large measure to the vigorous policy of retrenchment so properly set in motion in September last, the effects of which, it is not unreasonable to assume, will tell even more strikingly upon the finance of the year now current, leading up to the belief that the expenditure for the same under various heads will eventually fall considerably under the amount estimated for in the Budget.

In one very important item of revenue, viz. opium, it appears likely that the receipts will prove largely in excess of the figure at which they were put down in the Budget estimate: nearly half of the current financial year has now expired, and the drug still stands in the market at a figure which, with all deference, the Committee submit, justifies the Government in assuming a considerable further credit under this head.

In the abundant rains with which the country generally seems lately to have been favoured, giving promise of a plentiful autumn harvest, the Committee would also recognise another source of hope for the current financial year. The records of the past few years show, unfortunately only too often, how material have been the calls made on the Government of India when the reverse has been the case: calls entailing not only much extra expenditure but, in addition, loss of revenue to a greater or less extent; and the Committee are encouraged to hope that, should the promise of the present season be realised and scarcity disappear, Government may find itself in the happy position of being called upon to spend less and receive more than was anticipated.

The above and other considerations, on which the Committee need not dwell, lead directly, in their judgment, to the question whether, in connection with the existing rate of Income Tax, Government can longer maintain the plea of absolute necessity, whether circumstances any longer justify the retention of what is really a War Tax?

With the information at present before them, the Committee venture to think that neither of these questions can be answered in the affirmative; they, on the contrary, consider themselves warranted in believing that a state of things which either did exist, or at least was supposed to exist, has now passed away; and they would respectfully but earnestly express their hope that the subject of this communication may receive the early and favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council with a view to some substantial reduction in the rate at which Income Tax shall be leviable for the half year commencing on 1st October next.

Such a reduction appears to the Committee not only matter of bare justice, but attended also with other most important considerations. It is well known that two additions to the Income Tax within less than a year have given rise to widespread feelings of irritation and distrust among the masses of the people, feelings hardly perhaps suggestive of actual political danger, but still such as it is most desirable to modify and subdue. As already mentioned, the Government of India when imposing the latter and heavier of these additions, stated plainly that it did so with extreme reluctance as a dire necessity, and the Committee are of opinion that nothing would more tend to soothe the feelings already indicated, nothing be more likely to impress upon the people the justice and good faith of the Supreme Government than the voluntary relinquishment of part of what was so reluctantly taken in the hour of need.

I have the honour to be, Sir, you most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) H. W. I. WOOD, Secretary.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 15th Aug., 6-35 A.M.—French Mail steamer from Suez signalled.

BOMBAY.

MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran up to the 31st July was 251 inches and 8 cents.

FALSE PRETENCES.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Wittoo Dowlutta was charged with obtaining by false pretences a gold carring, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALIMONY.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, Tookaram Babajee was charged with not supporting his wife Ruckmee. The magistrate ordered him to pay twelve rupees as costs and twelve rupees a month for the maintenance of his wife.

FETE-DAY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—A Te Deum was chanted yesterday morning in the Catholic Chapel, Meadow Street, on the occasion of the fete of H. M. the Emperor Napoleon. In the evening, we believe, M. Pierret, the French Consul, entertained his compatriots at dinner.

A CASE UNDER THE ARTICLES OF WAR.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman named Mukrumdeen was charged with purchasing a pair of regimental boots from a soldier of H. M.'s 95th Regiment. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of six rupees.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Sadutkhan Kureemkhan, stated to have been a domestic servant in the employ of Dr. Arnott, was charged yesterday with having in his possession a revolver, of the value of Rs. 40, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning in a hut belonging to a milkman at Parell, opposite Lal Baug. The Mazagon steam fire-engine and a number of policemen went to the spot and the fire was put out in a short time. The hut was entirely destroyed, and the damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 1,400.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—On Sunday last Dr. Howlett held an inquest at the Morgue, Camateespoora, on the body of Huson Ali, a seaman of the ship Hindoostan. About five days ago he fell to the bottom of the stoke hole and received severe injuries. His friends took him home, where he died on Saturday night. Verdict—Accidental death from a fall from a height.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening, weather permitting:—

Overture	Masaniello ... Auber.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia ... Donizetti.
Valse	Eileen Vance ... Gungl.
Selection	Norma ... Bellini.
Quadrille	Spanish Beauty ... Belle.
Galop	Feldjäger ... Peplow.

REGIMENTAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—Two very interesting meetings took place, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday last, in Morley Hall, Colabs, being the revival of the amateur performances of the 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment. They were under the patronage of Colonel Raines, C.B., of the regiment, who was present. The room was nicely decorated for the occasion; and the programme being well selected and well executed two very enjoyable evenings were passed.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Joseph Pedro and Antone Manuel, Goanese, were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and ten others with gaming therein with dice and money. They admitted the offence; the first and second defendants, being old offenders, were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to pay a fine of eight rupees each, with the alternative of sixteen days' imprisonment.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Sunday at the Oomercarry New Road concerning the death of Goonce, woman, aged thirty years. Deceased was in the keeping of Tookaram Mulbs, a public ramoosee. On Sunday, about 12 o'clock, noon, she was seen crying because her child could not suck. Shortly afterwards a son of the ramoosee heard the splash of a heavy body in the water of a neighbouring well, and the woman was subsequently taken out quite dead. A verdict of "found drowned" was returned by the jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital respecting the death of Dhondi Jotee, a stone blaster. It appears that on Thursday last deceased took a crowbar and went to the top of a rock just outside Sir M. R. Westropp's bungalow on Malabar Hill. This rock had been loosened by a charge of gunpowder having been fired, but it had not yet fallen down. At this moment, however, it fell, and the deceased with it, the rock rolling over upon him. Several persons extricated him and took him to the hospital, where he died on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Sunday at the Parsee Punchayet garden, Fort, touching the death of a Parsee woman, aged about twenty-five, and named Navajbaee. Deceased was seen last alive and well on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, when her husband went to say prayers at Golwad. On his return home at about 9 o'clock he found her missing. A search was made, and her body was found in a well in the garden. Deceased for the last year had an epileptic fit every ten days, and was also subject to fits of aberration of intellect. The jury came to the conclusion that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

COLONEL AITCHISON, Deputy Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, has returned from leave to England and resumed charge of his office from Lieutenant-Colonel Champion, who will revert to the command of H. M.'s 12th Regiment N. I., now stationed at Aden.

GENUINE pearls of the aggregate value of three lacs of rupees, exported to England from Bombay, will be returned by the next mail on account of the dull market of London. There is no demand for pearls at Paris, on account of the present war between France and Prussia. If the pearls in question are received back, the prices will be reduced here also.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

SIR WILLIAM AND LADY MERRWETHER have issued invitations for a ball, to take place at the Commissioner's House on Wednesday next the 17th instant. The string band of the Royal Artillery will be in attendance.—*Sindian*, August 13.

WE regret that we should have been so grievously misinformed in regard to the closing here of the branch firm of Bhanjee Jawraj of Bombay—such is not the case. We hasten to rectify the mistake we were unwittingly led into the other day, and to tender the *amende honorable* for it.—*Sindian*, August 13. [The firm mentioned has requested to contradict the *Sindian's* paragraph. The above withdrawal of the statement is no doubt an ample correction.]

A PEER, or Mahomedan saint, is awaiting trial in the Hydrabad Jail, on the charge of murdering his wife and two children. The mother was desirous of contracting an alliance for one of them, a girl, with a relative of hers, which was stoutly opposed by the husband. Finding that his opposition to the proposed match was a never ending source of domestic feud, he determined on taking the lives of his wife and children, which determination he carried out by means of a hatchet. The man is now feigning mad. His trial will come off at the next Sessions.—*Sindian*, August 13.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. SCOTIA, Captain G. T. Lewis, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Frend, Mr. Crystal, and nine deck passengers.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, Captain J. C. Sharpe, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. F. Oswald, Mr. Newnham, and one hundred deck passengers.

FORT POLICE COURT.—15TH AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—William Harbottle, a seaman of the ship Adria, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

THEFT.—Yenkas Monajee, a Madrasee, was charged with stealing from H. M.'s Dockyard a quantity of old copper nails, and was on conviction sentenced to a week's imprisonment.

ATTEMPTING TO TAKE LIQUOR INTO A HOSPITAL.—W. J. Marsh and John Moran, sailors, were charged with attempting to take into the European General Hospital a bottle containing spirituous liquor. The second defendant was discharged. The first was convicted and fined five rupees.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31ST JULY.)

BROACH.—The crops sown had sprung up and were in flourishing condition. The public health was reported to be good. No disease among cattle had been reported during the fortnight.

DHARWAR.—Rain fell plentifully in some of the talookas, while in others it was moderate. The crops were in good condition. The state of public health was good, with the exception of one or two villages, where cattle disease prevailed to a slight extent.

SATTARA.—The fall of rain was plentiful and the young crops were in a flourishing condition throughout the district, except in some places in Sattara, Shirala and Walwa, where they would suffer a little on account of continuous and excessive rain. The sowing of bajree, which had been impeded for want of sufficient moisture in some of the talookas, had now been completed. The state of public health was good.

BELGAUM.—During the fortnight under report there was a general fall of rain throughout the collectorate. In the Belgaum, Sumpgaum, and Beedee talookas, the fall was heavy. The rice crop and the jowaree wherever sown was healthy. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Beedee, where fever slightly prevailed. Disease among cattle slightly prevailed in Belgaum and Sumpgaum talookas.

TANNA.—The fall of rain during the fortnight under report was very favourable, transplanting operations had been generally completed throughout the collectorate, and the plants were doing well. The state of public health was generally good. Cattle disease was also reported to a slight extent in certain parts of Makhada and Panwell districts. Cholera (of the European rather than the Asiatic type) had occurred in several villages of the Salsette talooka.

THE CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY OF THE *s.s.* LADY NYASSA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the proceedings taken by me against Mr. and Mrs. Pennell in the Police Court for the recovery of the certificate of registry of the *s.s.* Lady Nyassa, I beg you will allow me, in justice to myself, to explain my conduct in the matter, which Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw commented upon in a most unwarrantable manner before the Magistrate, as published in to-day's paper.

I caused two letters to be written through my solicitor and allowed nearly a week to elapse in order to give the other side what I considered reasonable time to do what was required of them by law, before I adopted the course which I was obliged to take in consequence of their delay and refusal to surrender.

I think I am justified in adding that I was far from being in ignorance of the communications which had passed, and of which Mr. Pestonjee should have been convinced from the fact of my having to bring to his notice my solicitor's second letter, which not only referred to former communications, but also threatened the proceedings which I was obliged subsequently to adopt, and I confess I cannot understand how he could, after that, go to the Court and make the speech which you have reported.—Yours truly,

M. XAVIER.

15th August.

A VOICE FROM THE STRANGER'S HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A paragraph appeared in Saturday's issue of the *Times of India*, intended, one would suppose from its context, to set at rest the much-agitated question, "What is to be done with the unemployed Europeans?" Were the writer as well acquainted with the intentions of Government, as he is evidently ignorant of the character of the class of men of whom he presumes to write, one would be inclined to thank him for the trouble which the penning of the lines must have cost him; but when a man sets himself up not only as an expositor of the hardships of Eurasians, but as a condemner of Europeans, one would certainly expect that he would be less ignorant than this paragraph compels the public to believe. The writer has taken upon himself the very responsible duty of paving a way out of a difficulty which has puzzled some of our best and most philanthropic men, and in his attempt has only been successful in an attempt to stamp with the indelible stigma of "Loafer," men who from their cradle have been brought up to look upon the bread earned by the sweat of their brow as the only nourishment for a MAN.

In his letter he states that there are only thirteen men willing to emigrate. Now, does the writer allude to the men commonly known as "Edgington's Brigade," a parcel of good-for-nothing fellows, miscalled sailors, or does he presume to include in the category of what he terms "Loafers," every respectable and hard-working European in Bombay, whom circumstances have compelled to accept the willing assistance of the gentry of Bombay?

The para in the *Times of India*, when speaking of what it calls the vagrants, says not one word of the forty signatures sent in from the Strangers' Home by men willing to leave the country, and I think I cannot be accused of an anxiety to put to shame their countrymen when I tell the public that there are men in the Strangers' Home who have fought through the Indian Mutiny, and many who have been both in the army and navy, who have offered their services in both branches of the service to save themselves from the necessity of accepting charity but were rejected. Does this look like an unwillingness to work?

The Strangers' Home is under the strictest supervision: it is supported by men whose education had for its object as much the teaching of the duty of English gentlemen to their inferior fellow-countrymen as it had the improvement of their intellects, and the world knows how preeminently successful their teachers have been in their efforts in the latter branch of education—their grateful countrymen in India can bear testimony to the former.

I regret that the *Times of India* has not been replied to by one more able to pit himself against such an able expounder of public opinion than an uneducated working man who sincerely hopes that he may not long be

AN INMATE OF THE STRANGERS' HOME.

Strangers' Home, 14th August.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.—15TH AUG.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

THE following insolvents obtained orders of discharge to-day:—

Memon Moosa Jooma, liabilities Rs. 12,333, assets Rs. 649.

Cowasjee Wookerjee, broker, liabilities Rs. 3,245.

Pestonjee Eduljee Billimoria, bill collector, liabilities Rs. 2,800.

Aaron Daniel, writer, liabilities Rs. 26,920, and assets Rs. 9,500. Discharged except as to three creditors.

Cooberdass Bhugwandass, merchant, Rs. 15,307 liabilities, Rs. 1,497 good assets, and Rs. 3,179 bad assets.

IN RE ATMARAM RAGOBA.

Mr. Taylor applied in this case for an *interim* order of protection and for leave to amend the schedule if necessary. The Commissioner granted the application.

IN RE GOPINATH SUDASEW.

This insolvent's liabilities were estimated at Rs. 15,333.

Mr. Leith applied for a postponement of the hearing as the insolvent was arranging a compromise with his creditors.

The hearing was accordingly postponed till next Court day.

IN RE MORARJEE NANSEE.

Mr. Taylor applied on behalf of this insolvent for an *interim* order on the ground that the insolvent might be of service to the Official Assignee.

Hajee Syed Jaffer opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had engaged in fraudulent transactions, one of which had been the shipping of cotton rubbish on which he obtained advances of 21/5 per bale. Mr. Hajee wished to execute a decree against the insolvent, but if he got his liberty he would dispose of his property.

Mr. Taylor remarked that this creditor had got his decree on a false affidavit in the Small Cause Court. If any fraud was shown against the insolvent of course there would be a case for showing cause, but a mere suggestion of fraud was not sufficient.

The Commissioner said there was nothing in which the insolvent could assist the Official Assignee, and so an *interim* order would not be granted.

Mr. Taylor then applied for leave to amend the schedule. That application was granted.

IN RE MUCONJEE DEWJEE.

Mr. Macpherson applied for leave to file a fresh petition in this case. A previous schedule was filed on 30th November 1868, but subsequently an arrangement was made with the creditors. One of them, however, though he had signed the compromise afterwards came to the Court and, without giving notice to the insolvent, obtained dismissal of the petition, on the ground that no proceedings had been taken, and then obtained a decree which, unless this application was granted, he would execute.

Leave was given to file a fresh petition.

IN RE GOVINDJEE MEGHJEE & CO.

Mr. Macpherson applied on behalf of three members of this firm for leave to file a fresh petition. In 1865, all the members, he said, applied for leave to file their schedules, but afterwards, when they were trying to arrange with the creditors, Sir Joseph Arnould dismissed the petition for want of prosecution. Since that time the firm had been trying to effect a compromise, but meantime a new liability for calls had come on them.

The application was granted.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—15TH AUGUST.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

GAMBLING.—Dharsey Chuttoor and three others were charged with gaming with dice and money on a public thoroughfare, and were fined three rupees each, or in default seven days' imprisonment.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 13th August, 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 415 of the 16th July 1870, publishing a scale of prizes to be awarded at the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition to be held at Poona in September next, it is notified for general information that a prize of Rs. 10) will be given to the composer of the best original piece of music. Competition for this prize will be open to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Bombay Army. The compositions to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, under seal by Regimental Committees, by the 10th September.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

Lieutenant W. F. Prideaux, Staff Corps, 2nd Assistant Political Resident, Aden, 22nd July 1870.

Lieutenant S. J. Waudby, Staff Corps, Adjutant 19th N. I., from 5th August 1870.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard.

Lieut. E. Lloyd, 108th Foot.

Lieut. G. W. Sawyer, 1st battalion 8th Foot, second Wing Subaltern on production and officiating Adjutant 1st Regiment N. I.

Lieut-Colonel W. H. Goodenough, 9th brigade Royal Artillery.

Lieut. M. Toole, unattached, Quarter Master, Deolalee Depot.

Lieutenant R. Elias, 59th Foot.

Ensign W. Ashfield, 95th Foot, Second Wing Subaltern on probation 3rd N. I.

Lower Standard.

Lieut. A. G. Spencer, 64th Foot, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant J. H. G. Browne, 9th brigade Royal Artillery.

Ensign A. J. P. Nuthall, 83rd Foot.

Ensign J. A. R. Bell, 83rd Foot.

Ensign C. W. Hinde, 83rd Foot.

Assistant Apothecary O'Leary, Subordinate Medical Department.

No. 786 Gunner J. Murray, E brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 244 Hospital Apprentice G. Grant, Subordinate Medical Department.

With the sanction of Government, 1st class Hospital Assistant D. A. Fernandes No. 253, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is admitted to pension at Rs. 25 per mensem in Bombay.

The following orders are confirmed:—

95th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 11th April 1870, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Healy to perform the duties of Interpreter to the Regiment in addition to his own, with effect from the 1st idem in the absence of any qualified officer.

83rd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 7th August 1870, appointing Captain Wynham to act as Instructor of Musketry.

Sind Frontier Field Force Order.—Dated 26th July, making the following arrangements:—

2nd Regiment Sind Horse.—Lieutenant H. F. Lucas, Adjutant and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Carpendale.

3rd Regiment Sind Horse.—Captain M M Carpendale, 3rd Squadron Officer and officiating 2nd in command 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, C.B.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence:—

20th Hussars.—Riding Master J E Wellis to England, Overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Assistant Surgeon J Mackey, C battery E Brigade, from 4th August to 2nd September 1870, to Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain J S Wheeley to Taraghur, from 14th to 31st July 1870, on medical certificate.

Veterinary Department.—Staff Veterinary Surgeon J Collins, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 10.)

Mr. Charles Thomas Buckland to officiate as a Member of the Board of Revenue Lower Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Alonzo Money, C. B., or until further orders.

Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Burdwan Division, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Charles Thomas Buckland, or until further orders.

Mr. Herbert Maitland Hinde, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, recently transferred to the Chota Nagpore Division, is posted to the District of Maunbhoom.

Mr. Christopher Henry

ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR.

THERE is one misery arising from the present war which will fall like a thunderbolt on this country. We shall probably lose our German bands; yet, however much we may miss them, we feel that the claims of "Fatherland" are paramount to all others, and that it would be selfish in the extreme to attempt for one moment to detain on these shores the gallant musicians who, if they frighten as many French soldiers in the field as they have frightened horses in the streets of London, will make short work of the campaign. It would be invidious to speculate as to which of these talented bodies of men will render the greatest service to their country in this hour of peril, but there is one band in particular, consisting of three boys and a man, all wearing caps with gold lace, commonly called the Marylebone nuisance, which if placed on the left bank of the Rhine and directed to "blow out its best" even if they did not turn back the French, could not fail under any circumstances to prove a source of serious annoyance to the Emperor. We fear this invaluable reinforcement still lingers in London, notwithstanding the peremptory order it has received from the Prussian Government to return home, for yesterday (July 21) it was seen and heard in Harley-street. If this delay is caused by a kindly feeling to the inhabitants of the metropolis, who have so long hung enraptured on its notes, we can assure the musicians that their music, melancholy as it is even in days of peace, will become almost unbearable in its wild sadness when we feel that they are wanted at home even more than we want them here. Let them, therefore, like true patriots, pack up their "wind instruments" and obey the summons of the God of War. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INTERESTING INVENTION IN THE FRENCH FLEET.

A FRENCH paper says that it is intended to supply several vessels of the fleet with an apparatus intended to light up the line of the horizon in dull weather or any point of the sea-coast at which it may be expedient to disembark at night. This apparatus, placed in the fore part of the ship, is composed of an electric light and a powerful reflector. The light is produced by the combustion of two cones of coal, in communication with a magneto-electric machine. This is itself put in motion by a small steam engine connected with the ship's engines. The reflector on Fresnel's system is analogous to that employed in lighthouses. This apparatus possesses such great illuminating power that, when directed upon a point of any coast, it is clearly visible at a distance of about two miles without its being possible for the enemy on the coast to distinguish the ship bearing the light. The iron-clad frigate Heroine carries one of these lights, which has been useful in gloomy weather to the transatlantic packets. The Russian Government has ordered several of them from the French inventor, and proposes placing them in the port of Cronstadt. Speaking of this system, the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff, the victor of Lissa, used to say that if he had had the assistance of such lights he should have annihilated the Italian squadron while anchored in the roads of Ancona. It is, in fact, known that one night, very shortly before the battle of Lissa, the Austrian fleet approached within reach of the cannon of the port of Ancona. Admiral Tegethoff thought he could distinguish through the darkness a thick smoke, showing that the Italian vessels were getting up their steam and were about to weigh anchor. Such a reflector as that just mentioned would have permitted him to see that he was mistaken and that the fires of the hostile squadron were not lighted. The fate of these motionless vessels would soon have been decided.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CHANCES OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, July 22.)

ALTHOUGH many of the data for a detailed comparison of the chances under which the belligerents will enter the field are still wanting, some of the conditions on which the ultimate success of either side must more or less depend may already be pointed out. First of all, it must be borne in mind that the war will be as original in character as any war ever was. The new armaments change the whole tactics of the past, and even to a considerable extent affect strategic principles. Assuming that France and Prussia can at once bring into the field pretty nearly the same number of land forces, let us see on which side the balance of advantage is shown by a review of the general conditions. The Danish war, the Austro-Prussian war, as well as the last Italian campaign, in all of which the new arms were only partially introduced on one side of the contest, give no trustworthy ground for such an estimate, which must therefore remain to a considerable extent a speculative one.

On the whole, the belligerents appear to be equally well armed; but, as far as it is known, the Chassepôt has a slight advantage over the needle-gun: the former being lighter, less liable to get out of order, and shooting a little quicker. The respective merits of the French and the Prussian soldiery as marksmen, which may very easily counter-balance or increase the difference in their arms, remain to be decided on the field. The guns of the artillery may be taken as equally good, but the French gunners ought to be better trained because the men and horses remain permanently in the ranks, while in Prussia only two-thirds of the effectives remain on service in time of peace. The French battery, also, has two guns more than the Prussian; thus it may be that a smaller battery, with a considerable number of raw horses and fresh men, will often have to act against a larger one, in which officers, men, and horses are uniformly up to their business. But as the Austrian and Danish war happened only a few years since, it may be calculated that Prussia will be able to bring at once into the ranks many an artilleryman who has been actually engaged, and thus this disadvantage will be remedied, to a certain extent at least. There remain as probable advantage to France the mitrailleuse and the new revolving cannon. True, the merits of the latter arm are by no means established at present; of the former there are several batteries in the French army and none in the Prussian, as we believe. But even this arm is known only by reports of French experiment, and its real importance remains also to be ascertained. With regard to cavalry, the advantage will probably be on the side of Prussia, whenever there is an opportunity of heavy attack in more or less considerable masses, which opportunities, however, may not be very frequent. And should the mitrailleuse batteries prove really effective, and if they are well distributed among the various French corps, the massive action of the Prussian cavalry will be considerable paralyzed; for, supposing even that the mitrailleuse has no very deadly effect beyond 1,000 yards, it will still avail to frighten the horses beyond due control. Moreover, for action in small bodies and for reconnoissances, the French cavalry is at least as effective and as well trained as the Prussian.

With regard to the command of the two armies nothing can be said yet, as even the names of the generals who are to play the most prominent parts are not all or accurately known. To be sure, Prince Charles is a better general than the Emperor Napoleon; but it remains to be shown how far the military abilities of Count Moltke are preferable to those of Canrobert, MacMahon, or Bazaine.

The tactical and strategic aspects of the conflict remain to be considered. If the telegrams conveying the promises of the belligerents to preserve the neutrality of the adjacent countries be trustworthy, there will be little choice left for the French to go to Berlin or for the Prussians to go to Paris. Under such circumstances the war would probably be finished very soon; for two or three decisive battles would settle the matter, unless the conflict widens into a European war. If, on the other hand, the neutrality of certain States is disregarded, the war may take a turn which will quite overset calculation. However, all this is very problematical and quite out of our present purpose. Confining ourselves to the purely military aspect of the question, we are inclined to say that the issue of the war will depend as much upon the Emperor Napoleon as its declaration did. Whatever the King of Prussia or Count Bismarck may have done towards provoking the war, they will have comparatively little influence over its conduct; in other words, the Prussian military authorities, and especially Prince Charles, will have far greater freedom of action than the French marshals. The Emperor Napoleon, taking the French command in person, will listen to the advice of his generals only as far as he is inclined to do so; and the more anxious he may be personally to sustain the military reputation of his uncle, the more likely are the French to be ultimately defeated. It must be borne in mind that the Prussian army is much more used to acting in large bodies than the French is; the entire organization of the two armies, their whole discipline, lead to this capital difference. It may be fairly said that in the Prussian army the most independent man is the captain of the company. Between him and the commander-in-chief all the intermediate authorities are merely links transmitting orders. Consequently, if the commanding officers of the company are intelligent men, the largest army can act with the greatest possible unity; and one of the best means of disorganizing the Prussian army during battle would be to shoot all the captains. In the French army, on the other hand, the fundamental body is the battalion, whose commanding officer is a person of sufficient rank to imagine himself—and to a certain extent really to be—an independent commander. The battalion, amounting in France to something like 750 men, and often acting on its own account, makes the French army in the long run much more fit for acting in detachments of a moderate size than in large corps. Their comparatively less stringent discipline has also acted in that direction. And if the Emperor Napoleon intends to give a *grand-remade bataille* under his personal command, he is very likely to be beaten.

Another point on which much will depend is connected with the question of who will take the offensive and who the defensive. The new weapons make offensive action exceedingly disadvantageous. For if the attacked corps is even much weaker in numbers than its adversaries, it can, if it profits by the various cover which the position may afford, so much reduce the attacking forces during their advance that the chances of further fighting will be greatly reduced. If the French take the offensive they will probably attempt to neutralize this advantage by using great masses of artillery both before and in conjunction with advancing columns, as they have often done before. But then the Prussian needle-gun will operate on the batteries, in all cases when it can reach them, and thus one of the greatest advantages of France over Prussia, that of a perfectly trained artillery, may be greatly lessened after any battle of this sort. These disadvantages of offensive action must be still greater for Prussia than for France, for the Chassepot is pretty sure to act more efficiently than the needle-gun, and the French infantry soldier more than any other is likely to prove a better marksman from behind field works, as a bush or a mound, than when he has to shoot and advance at the same time. It has been said that the Prussian military authorities were lately of opinion that in case of a war with France a direct and audacious march to Paris would give the best chance of victory; but we must confess we do not quite comprehend the grounds of such an opinion.

The only advantage that Prussia would seem to have in invading France is that the French people are likely to be, as they have shown themselves to be, very indifferent fighters at home. Led by the prestige of glory they will go impetuously to the end of the world; but when they see foreign soldiers in their own country they give up everything for lost, and lose their heads and sometimes even their courage. With the Germans it is just the reverse. They fight better at home than abroad; although it is not impossible that when brought to the French frontier every soldier will be as furious to cross it as Blucher was when, about to cross the Rhine, he said that he would cross it alone if the allies confabulated any longer on the subject. These peculiarities of national character ought to be well kept in view by the respective commanders; and it is not improbable that the most fortunate general during this war will be that one who shall prove to be not less versed in the management of military forces than in knowledge of the peculiarities of the national mind.

From a purely military point of view, perhaps, the better plan of a campaign would be for the French to occupy at once the Rhine provinces, and to hold themselves there on the defensive. While for the Prussians, the better plan would certainly be to draw the French as far as possible into Germany, to give them there battle, and, if successful, to push their enemies before them on to Paris.

CHARLES DICKENS'S WILL.

THE following is a copy of the will of the late Charles Dickens, extracted from the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate:—

"I, Charles Dickens, of Gadshill Place, Higham, in the county of Kent, hereby revoke all my former wills and codicils, and declare this to be my last will and testament. I give the sum of £1000, free of legacy duty, to Miss Ellen Lawless Ternan, late of Houghton-place, Ampthill-square, in the county of Middlesex I give the sum of 19 guineas to my faithful old servant, Mrs. Anne Cornelius. I give the sum of 19 guineas to the daughter and only child of the said Mrs. Anne Cornelius. I give the sum of 19 guineas to each and every domestic servant, male and female, who shall be in my employment at the time of my decease, and shall have been in my employment for a not less period of time than one year. I give the sum of £1000, free of legacy duty, to my daughter, Mary Dickens. I also give to my said daughter, Mary, an annuity of £300 a year during her life, if she shall so long continue unmarried, such annuity to be considered as accruing from day to day, but to be payable half-yearly, the first of such half-yearly payments to be made at the expiration of six months next after my decease. If my said daughter Mary shall marry, such annuity shall cease, and in that case, but in that case only, my said daughter shall share with my other children in the provision hereinafter made for them. I give to my dear sister-in-law, Georgina Hogarth, the sum of £8000, free of legacy duty. I also give to the said Georgiana Hogarth all my personal jewellery not hereinafter mentioned, and all the little familiar objects from my writing table and my room, and she will know what to do with those things. I also give to the said Georgina Hogarth all my private papers whatsoever and wheresoever, and I leave her my grateful blessing, as the best and trust friend man ever had. I give to my eldest son Charles my library of printed books and my engravings and prints. I also give to my said son Charles the silver salver presented to me at Birmingham, and the silver cup presented to me at Edinburgh, and my shirt studs, shirt pins, and sleeve buttons; and I bequeath unto my said son Charles and my son Henry Fielding Dickens the sum of £8000, upon trust to invest the same, and from time to time apply the investments thereof, and to pay the annual income thereof to my wife during her life, and after her decease the said sum of £8000, and the investments thereof shall be in trust for my children (but subject as to my daughter Mary to the proviso hereinbefore contained), who, being a son or sons, shall have attained or shall attain the age of 21 years, or, being a daughter or daughters, shall have attained or shall attain that age, or be previously married, in equal shares if more than one. I give my watch (the gold repeater presented to me at Coventry), and I give the chains and seals, and all appendages I have worn with it, to my dear and trusty friend John Forster, of Palace-Gate-house, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid. And I also give to the said John Forster such manuscripts of my published works as may be in my possession at the time of my decease. And I devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate (except such as is vested in me as a trustee or mortgagee) unto the said Georgina Hogarth and the said John Forster, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns respectively, upon trust, that they, the said Georgina Hogarth and John Forster, or the survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of such survivor do and shall either, his, or her uncontrolled and irresponsible direction, either proceed to an immediate sale or conversion into money of the said real and personal estate (including my copyrights), or defer and postpone any sale or conversion into money till such time or times as they, he, or she shall think fit, and in the meantime may manage and let the said real and personal estate (including my copyrights) in such manner in all respects as I myself could do if I were living and acting therein, it being my intention that the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will shall have the fullest power over the said real and personal estate which I can give to them, him, or her. And I declare that until the said real and personal estate shall be sold and converted into money, the rents and annual income thereof respectively shall be paid and applied to the person or persons in the manner and for the purposes to whom and for which the annual income of the moneys to arise from the sale or conversion thereof into money would be payable or applicable under this my will, in case the same were sold or converted into money; and I declare that my real estate shall, for the purposes of this my will, be considered as converted into personalty upon my decease; and I declare that the said trustees or trustee for the time being do and shall, with and out of the moneys which shall come to their, his, or her hands under or by virtue of this my will and the trust thereof, pay my just debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses and legacies. And I declare that the said trust funds, or so much thereof as shall remain after answering the purposes aforesaid, and the annual income thereof, shall be in trust for all my children (but subject, as to my daughter Mary, to the proviso hereinbefore contained), who, being a son or sons, shall have attained or shall attain the age of 21 years, and, being a daughter or daughters, shall have attained or shall attain that age or be previously married, in equal shares if more than one—provided always that, as regards my copyrights and the produce and profits thereof, my said daughter Mary, notwithstanding the proviso hereinbefore contained with reference to her, shall share with my other children therein, whether she be married or not: and I devise the estates vested in me at my decease as a trustee or mortgagee unto the use of the said Georgina Hogarth and John Forster, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts, and subject to the equities affecting the same respectively; and I appoint the said Georgina Hogarth and John Forster, executrix and executor of this my will, and guardians of the persons of my children during their respective minorities; and lastly, as I have now set down the form of words which my legal advisers assure me are necessary to the plain objects of this my will, I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how much they owe to the said Georgina Hogarth, and never to be wanting in a grateful and affectionate attachment to her, for they know well that she has been through all the stages of their growth and progress their ever useful, self-denying, and devoted friend. And I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife since our separation by consent has been in the receipt from me of an annual income of six hundred pounds; while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have devolved wholly upon myself. I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpensive, unostentatious, and strictly private manner, that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial, that at the utmost not more than three plain mourning coaches be employed, and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hatband, or other such revolting absurdity. I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb without the addition of 'Mr.' or 'Esquire.' I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me; in addition thereto I commit my soul to the mercy of God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I humbly exhort my children humbly to try to guide themselves by the teaching of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter here or there. In witness whereof I, the said Charles Dickens, the testator, have to this my last will and testament set my hand this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1859.

"CHARLES DICKENS."

"Signed, published, and declared by the above-named Charles Dickens, the testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us (present together at the same time) who in his presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

"G. HOLDSWORTH, 26, Wellington-street, Strand.

"HENRY WALKER, 26, Wellington-street, Strand.

"I, Charles Dickens, of Gadshill-place, near Rochester, in the county of Kent, Esquire, declare this to be a codicil to my last will and testament, which will bear date the 12th day of May, 1869. I give to my son, Charles Dickens the younger, all my share and interest in the weekly journal called 'All the Year Round,' which is now conducted under articles of partnership made between me and William Henry Wills, and the said Charles Dickens the younger, and all my share and interest in the stereotypes, stock, and other effects belonging to the said partnership, he defraying my share of all debts and liabilities of the said partnership which may be outstanding at the time of my decease, and in all other respects I confirm my said will. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the 2nd day of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. "CHARLES DICKENS."

"Signed and declared by the said Charles Dickens, the testator, as and for a codicil to his will, in the presence of us (present at the same time), who at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, hereunto subscribe our names as witnesses.

"G. HOLDSWORTH, 26, Wellington-street, Strand.

"H. WALKER, 26, Wellington-street, Strand."

Proved at London, with a codicil, 19th July, 1870, by the oath of Georgina Hogarth, spinster, and John Forster, Esquire, the executors, to whom administration was granted.

The personal property of Mr. Dickens is sworn under £80,000.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL BUDGET" OF JULY 22.)

KNOWING GEOGRAPHY LIKE A FRENCHMAN.

Colonel Fervel, in the last number of the *Spectateur Militaire*, publishes an article on the Military geography of the north-east frontier of France. He considers his countrymen, including those in the military service, very ignorant on such subjects, and cites, in evidence of the notoriety of the fact, the ironical German saying, "He knows geography like a Frenchman," and Goethe's celebrated reply to Napoleon at Erfurt (of which the humour has not, we fancy, been thoroughly seized by the French military writer): "The French, sire, seem to me to be distinguished not only by bravery on the field of battle, but also by a complete ignorance of geography." They are men, that is, who will rush in any direction, but do not always know where they are going.

PLAYING AT MARTYRS.

We should not have supposed that "Foxe's Book of Martyrs" was a favourite in France, or that French children were entertained with the pretty little stories of Papal persecution with which our children's books abound, but a serious accident lately occurred on the Boulevard Mont-Parnasse in consequence of an attempt by some children to represent an auto-da-fé. They erected a pile of small sticks, says a French paper, and set it on fire. A child of five years old, who undertook the part of the condemned heretic, bravely ascended the Martyr's pyre. Of course the flames caught his clothes and those of the young inquisitors and executioners. These were rescued before they were much hurt, but the principal performer was very seriously injured.

THE REWARD OF TOO MUCH BENEVOLENCE.

However charitably inclined people may be, it is as well they should, as far as possible, conceal their benevolent propensities, not only for the sake of their own peace and quiet, but also in order that they may not become a temptation to the rapacious. One of the American papers gives a sad account of what lately happened to Mrs. Louisa Atwell, a wealthy lady in Brooklyn, who felt herself constrained under the influence of her conscience to relieve any of her neighbours who might stand in need of assistance. It appears that all her neighbours felt themselves in such a position as to justify their taking advantage of Mrs. Atwell's kindness, which they accordingly did to such an extent that they gathered in large numbers round her house and thoroughly pillaged the place, so thoroughly indeed that a disinterested friend, happening to pay the unfortunate lady a morning visit, was grieved and shocked to find her in a state of nudity.

THE MARSEILLAISE.

The French lovers of music must be content for the present with an unvarying programme. On the 17th, says a French paper, all the cafés chantants had announced that the "Marseillaise" would be performed, and the public crowded to hear this glorious chant so associated in their minds with victory. Long before the appointed time the impatient crowd demanded the song with remarkable unanimity. The orchestra tried to follow the programme—the singers wished to perform their little airs in vain; nothing could be heard but cries for "La Marseillaise." At length a singer appeared, flag in hand, and began Rouget de l'Isle's immortal hymn, the public singing the chorus with applauding encores without end. After the "Marseillaise," the "Rhin Allemand" received the same enthusiastic welcome. An attempt was now made to return to the usual programme, but the public would not listen. The "Chant du Départ" was clamoured for, and then the "Girondins," and as the orchestra had not the score of this song, and therefore could not play the air, the whole audience performed it to their own entire satisfaction.

THE PAY OF PRIMA DONNAS.

Several of our contemporaries have recently called attention to the supposed fact that Mdlle. Nilsson receives £150 a night, and thereupon argue that if operatic speculations do not answer, that is to be explained by the high salaries paid to prima donnas. Whether Mdlle. Nilsson does or does not receive £150 a night, we cannot say; nor have we any information as to whether of late operatic speculations in England have, or have not, proved successful. But this we can quitecertain, that Mdlle. Nilsson's nights at Drury Lane, like Mdme. Patti's at Covent Garden, have been profitable ones; and that if money has been lost, it has been on the off-nights, when at Covent Garden Mdme. Patti, at Drury Lane Mdlle. Nilsson, has not sung. If the prima donnas receive, as they do, £200 a night (which an indignant public will be glad to hear is still somewhat above the average), what does that matter to the director if on the nights when she sings he lets twenty five-pound boxes and a hundred guinea stalls which would otherwise have remained unoccupied? He actually gains pounds a night by the transaction, but of course prima donnas do *not* receive £200 a night or anything like it. The fact is (as the musical writer of the *Times* pointed out the other day) that, instead of the two representations a week, which were thought enough for the public five-and-twenty years ago, they are now tempted with ten representations a week, and they resist the temptation.

THE WORKING OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Mr. Bulteel, of Devonport, president of the Plymouth Town Mission, has published some remarkable evidence as to the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in that important district. During thirty years voluntary effort had only succeeded in inducing an annual average of sixteen girls to enter the reformatory which has long existed there. By the aid of the money grants under this Act, and by the influence of the exertions of the chaplains of the Royal Albert Hospital, who are now enabled advantageously to exert themselves in rescuing the women from a life of sin and shame, 211 women have entered homes or penitentiaries, 690 have been sent home to their friends, and 162 have been married, making a total of 1,063 since 1864. The number of public women has been diminished from 2,000 to about 600, and the number of houses of ill-fame from 410 in 1864 to 210 at present. He testifies also to the useful exertions of the officers under this Act in warning and sending home young girls on the point of recruiting this army of vice, whom they have found in houses of ill-repute. Mr. Bulteel, who is a very active supporter of missionary efforts, and has closely watched the working of these Acts, is shocked at the "shameful misrepresentations" of those who conduct the opposition to them, in which he regrets to find "many good but mistaken Christians associated with practical infidels and advocates of the worst vices of the French society." Mr. Bulteel is by no means a one-sided advocate, for he points out defects in the Acts with a great deal of acumen and impartiality.

FREE TRADE IN DISEASE.

The advocates of free trade in disease are getting on. In a paper now being widely circulated, called "A Memorial adopted at a Conference of Delegates from various Associations for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts on the 5th and 6th of May last" (Tweedie, Strand), there is a most remarkable defence of the regular and irregular traders in the social evil. On page 8 it is urged in their behalf that they "resist as a galling indignity the obligation of submitting themselves when healthy as well as when diseased to periodical medical inspection." The Acts are, moreover, "pecuniarily injurious" to them. Again, these regulations are found by the "delegates" from the repealing associations particularly insensitive to the "milliners, dressmakers, domestic servants, &c., who eke out a precarious existence, or provide themselves with coveted luxuries in the form of dress, &c.," by recourse to occasional prostitution. Where the Acts do not operate these young persons can carry on their practices with impunity; but it is complained that in the districts under the Acts these harsh restrictions at once cut off this recréation under pain of "loss of character" or loss of "business connections" for those who avail themselves of this justifiable mode of adding to their ostensible livelihood. This "injustice" to these "citizens" is, we are told by our memorialists, an "insult to the whole community." We hope members of the House of Commons will remark to what end the crusaders for repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts and of the Vaccination Act will bring us if their demands are granted.

THE FRENCH SOLDIER.

The *Petit Journal* among other details respecting the army of the Rhine, congratulates the French soldiers on the care taken of their comfort. Before joining the army, each soldier's equipment of clothing will be inspected, and, if necessary, renewed, shoe-leather especially, as unless this is perfectly supple and good the greatest suffering may ensue. The soldier receives two pairs of shoes, which he has to wear for a little while before his departure. He also receives a complete outfit of linen. He takes with him a quilt, canvas, and a pole for camping out, a wooden bowl and spoon for soup, a supply of needles, thread, buttons, &c., for mending clothes. As soon as the campaign is entered upon, the soldiers mess together in companies of ten or twelve. This association is called a tribe; each one has to perform his turn of work; the lazy are mercilessly driven away. "Whoever will not work shall not eat," is the favourite motto. If a soldier shirks work, his ration is put on one side, and he may cook it as he can. Each tribe has an iron pot, a can, and wooden bowl. Each corporal receives a coffee mill and a hatchet for cutting wood and repairing the sharp points of tent poles. The soldiers obtain far more substantial comfort by living in common and cooking their food together than they could singly enjoy. The daily ration consist of sugar, coffee, rice, meat, salt, and bread or biscuits, in such proportions as represent a money value of 44 centimes. The soldiers always receive the sugar, coffee, bread or biscuits in kind; the rest of the ration they receive in money whenever they are in a country affording facilities for obtaining food. The tribe then caters for itself, and lives well if one of its members happens to be a culinary genius. During the campaign the soldiers pay amounts to 25 centimes a day, paid every five days.

THE PRUSSIAN COMPANY COLUMN.

In the campaign of 1866 the Prussian formation of the company column was to the military student an object of interest only second to the needle-gun. Every Prussian battalion consists of four companies, each numbering 250 men. The company is formed into two divisions or pelotons, four subdivisions, eight sections; but if the company numbers as many as sixty-four files, it is cut up into four divisions, eight subdivisions, sixteen sections. The company column is a column of subdivisions, eight in number (if the company be on a footing of war strength), drawn up in two ranks, the original third rank of the company when acting in line now forming an extra division for skirmishing purposes. The battalion, when ordered to form column of companies, represents a line of four columns, each column showing a front of at least eight men and a depth of sixteen men, the two centre companies sometimes forming a double column. The companies act quite independently of each other, sometimes being at an interval of a hundred yards. The captain is at the head of his company in front, each subdivision being led on its right flank by a subaltern or by a non-commissioned officer. The colours are in rear of the seventh subdivision of the third company. Thus formed, the Prussians believe 250 men, led by a Prussian captain, can do all that a whole battalion of another army otherwise formed can effect. The French tacticians find great fault with this system, alleging that it causes confusion from the crowding of the four subdivisions, and that the attack resolves itself into a number of isolated engagements sustained by leaders of companies, the commander of the battalion losing all supervision over his men. This opinion is held also by some Prussian officers of experience who served in the war of 1866.

HINDOO PROGRESS: ANGLO-INDIAN DEGENERACY.

From time to time we have drawn attention to certain indications which prove the gradual spreading of European ideas among the natives of India. By the present mail we are put in possession of a few more facts of a like nature. At the Bombay police-court, Mr. Monajee Janajee, a gentle Hin loo, was summoned by one of his six wives for refusing to support her, and was ordered to pay 30rs. per mensem as her future maintenance, in addition to £5 costs. As some of the "Upper Ten" in Hindostan have a wife for each day in the year, this case may prove to be anything but a joke to their polygamous lordships. The native mind, inquiring into the cause of England's greatness, has evidently arrived at the conclusion that the game laws are at the bottom of it. "For," reasons the astute Hindoo, "England is more prosperous than any other nation; England alone preserves game strictly; therefore to her game laws is her greatness owing." So, having arrived at this conclusion, the leading spirits of Hindostan are urging on Government the permanent necessity of at once making a law to protect birds during breeding time, and this they look upon as the first step towards a legal preservation of game. But if the natives are advancing towards true civilization, what shall we say about the Anglo-Indians? We have news to tell that we hardly dare write, so subversive and retrogressive is its nature, and so opposed to all those blessed traditions of life in India that have been handed down to us from the times of Clive and Hastings. What will be said among circles of real "old Indians," when they learn that their degenerate successors in the East are forwarding "pegs" and time-honoured "brandy pawnees" and are addicting themselves to milk and soda-water? Of course, we must lose India; of that there cannot be a doubt; in the meantime, we shall carefully watch for the first signs of the decadence of our power in the East, and shall note the results of this milk-and-water régime on the Anglo-Indian constitution.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF COUNTRY CHILDREN.

It is probable that the natural intelligence of country children and the peasant class is as a rule much underrated. There is a general impression that they are as a rule inferior in capacity to their brethren in the manufacturing districts. Such, however, does not appear to be the case in Shropshire, according to the report of the Rev. Dr. Temple, Inspector of Schools, for last year, to the Committee of Council on Education, which has just been issued. Mr. Temple, speaking of his work in Shropshire, dwells on the contrast it affords to his former districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. Shropshire is, with the exception of a very small district of ironworks, almost exclusively agricultural; whereas, its more northern neighbours are, to a great extent, manufacturing; yet in all the ordinary routine work of a school, Mr. Temple says, the young Salopians are at least equal to their contemporaries of the banks of the Ouse, the Mersey, and the Dee, while in the power of understanding what they read when any of the common objects of nature or of domestic life are concerned they are decidedly superior. This superiority he attributes not only to the wider range of observation of nature the country child possesses, and to the knowledge of cottage economy which a peasant lass has, and a factory girl has not, but also to a difference of race and blood, which is not without its effects upon schools and children. The great mixture of Welsh and English blood in West Shropshire, and along the Marches, produces a quicker and more lively spirit than is to be found where there is a greater uniformity of origin. In two points the effects of this mixture of Welsh blood are very evident. First, in reading and speaking. The natives of the Welsh border have lost all Welsh accent, but have preserved the clear and sweet Welsh intonation, so that the language of the district approaches in purity more nearly to that of the Indian and gentlemen than that of any other part of England. Secondly, in manners. The peasantry of Shropshire and Montgomeryshire are naturally gentle and respectful, so that the children bring their good manners with them to school home made, instead of having to learn them at school as one of the first steps to foreign to the born Northerner as painting or sculpture. The purity of accent and this natural civility of the children give the teachers a great advantage at starting, as much of the work of education consists in many districts in undoing the bad habits of home language and manner, which obstacles are hardly present in Shropshire. Mr. Temple is of opinion that the normal schools might exercise a very beneficial influence on the subject of school-songs. The songs which teachers fresh from training introduce into their schools are frequently prosaic, vapid, and silly to the last degree. Very lately we heard the multiplication table sung to the tune of "The Blue Bells of Scotland," a profanation, he considers, of the blackest hue. Great awkward lads and big shy girls are constantly made to look and feel foolish by being put to sing ditties only fit for infants. He adds that he has listened to "The Clock" until he has wished that "time might be no more," and heard of "The Fox" often enough to sicken all Leicestershire.

THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

PROOFS OF THE COMPLICITY OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

THE *Overland China Mail* of July 21 gives prominence to the following letter, addressed by the Rev. Messrs Lees and Hall to H. B. M.'s Consul at Tientsin. It gives a succinct account of the circumstances of the late outbreak, and throws valuable light on its origin:—

Tientsin, 6th July, 1870.

To W. H. LAY, Esq., H. B. M. Consul.

SIR,—As there is a strenuous effort now being made, by the Chinese authorities, to produce the impression that the late fearful outbreak of popular violence was unpremeditated, was immediately occasioned by the impetuosity of the French Consul, was solely directed against French subjects, and more especially against Romanists; and as such an effort, if successful, may by and by, not only have an injurious effect upon the interests of the Missions with which we are connected, but might even affect the safe and equitable settlement of these troubles, we have thought it well to address you officially, upon this subject, and to put in writing several particulars with which we have already made you acquainted, but which might perhaps be overlooked for lack of documentary record. We do not propose to add much in the way of remark. Our duty, for the present at least, will have been discharged, when we have thus recalled your attention, to what we believe to be important facts.

I.—We beg to remind you that it was well known, for some days previous to the massacre, that there was a plot of some kind against foreigners; that although many of the injurious rumours relative to kidnapping, &c., were more particularly connected with French Romanists, the threats held out were by no means directed only against them; that a fortnight previous to the outbreak a lady member of one of the Protestant Missions was so much alarmed by the gestures and language of the people, that she did not dare, subsequently, to visit the city as heretofore; that on the return of Mr. Lees, from Peking, on the 12th ult., he found the anti-foreign feeling so strong as to have awakened general alarm among the converts of all the Protestant Missions; that on Friday, the 17th, Mr. Lees (in the absence of his colleagues) had a long conversation with you upon the subject, and especially with reference to the obnoxious proclamation issued by the Fu Magistrate, which well informed natives, even then, confidently predicted would lead to riots; that you advised Mr. Lees to lodge a complaint relative to this proclamation with you, and also to apply for a counter proclamation as a measure of precaution, in case the public excitement should not abate; that the very same day it was found that threats had been uttered with reference to the new hospital premises just purchased by the London Mission, and that it was not possible to find workmen courageous enough to undertake the needed repairs; that Mr. Lees accordingly applied for the protective proclamation, as before agreed upon, Saturday evening, the 18th; that offensive demonstrations were made at the East gate chapel of the London Mission, on Sunday afternoon, the 19th, the shout being raised, "They are killing a man in there," and a riot was averted only by the cool self-possession and good temper of one or two native Christians; that on the same day stones were taken up threateningly, as the Rev. Mr. Turnock, Mrs. Turnock, and a friend, were returning from a chapel east of the river; that Mr. Lees saw you again on the Monday to represent the extreme urgency of the case; and finally, that, on the Tuesday morning, we both waited upon you for the same purpose, having just received, from a number of our most trusted native assistants, renewed warnings of the imminence of the danger, and the necessity for immediate action.

II.—We beg to say that the facts brought out, in the evidence we have already had the honour to place in your hands, prove that, whatever may now be said, the animosity of the mob, with rare exceptions, was far from being directed against the French alone.

This is shown—

(1.) By the indiscriminate and consecutive destruction of all the Protestant chapels, eight in number, including the extensive premises of the American Board,—this destruction being as complete as the bitterest rage could make it.

(2.) By the careful enquiry made for the Missionaries, both at the chapels and at the London Mission Hospital.

(3.) By the ill-treatment of many of our converts, all of whom seem to have been marked men, and to have been persecuted, beaten, and plundered accordingly; while no less than 8 or 10 of the more well-to-do among them have had their houses pulled down, and been robbed of everything they possessed.

It is further shown—

(4.) By the inutility of the appeal made by the unfortunate Russian victims to the pity of the people, on the ground of English nationality; and

(5.) By the loudly expressed resolution of the mob, after they had completed their horrid work at the hospital of the Sœurs de Charité, to come down to the Settlement and burn the hongs.

III.—We dare not conceal our conviction that these deplorable events have had official recognition, even if they have not had official authority. This conviction rests upon the following among other grounds:—

(1.) The popular excitement must of course have been well known to the authorities, yet no steps were taken to quell it.

(2.) On the contrary, the proclamations issued by the Fu and the Hsien magistrates, of which complaint was made before the outbreak, were of the most incendiary character.

(3.) The presentation to the Fu, upon the issue of these proclamations, of testimonials consisting of a complimentary umbrella,—and a tablet with the inscription—and his acceptance of these, (so reported—the testimonials have been seen by trustworthy natives).

(4.) No notice was taken of your application for the issue of counter proclamations, protective of foreign life and property.

(5.) The rioters have notoriously claimed, openly, the sympathy and approval of all the local officials, except His Excellency Chung-king-pau, who has, from his supposed complicity with foreigners, become the object of intense popular hatred—being misnamed "foreigner" and Romanist, and had his proclamations insultingly defaced.

(6.) The language and consent of the Chên-tai, as reported among the people.

(7.) The fact that, at least in some instances—as, for example, in the demolition of the premises of the American Mission, and in the several threatened attacks upon the London Mission Hospital, soldiers were prominent actors.

(8.) The various fire guilds, (hwŏ hwei), and volunteer companies(-men), all have as their heads literary men, who names are enrolled in the Ya-mêns; and it is impossible to believe that these men would venture to take an active part in a movement which they knew was opposed to the wishes of the officials.

(9.) Up to the present date,—a fortnight after the riot, there is no reason to believe that one serious effort has been made to seize and punish any of the murderers, although a large number of foreign disciplined troops are in the pay of the mandarins.

IV.—The share taken by the literati in these atrocities may be inferred—

(1.) From the positive admission made by one of their number, to a native whose evidence you already have, that some days before the riot, a deputation of this class waited upon the mandarin in charge of the Wên-hsüe (the Law-se), and presented a paper to him, having reference to the "Yaou Yen."

(2.) From the fact that the proclamation of the Fu magistrate, before adverted to, and the general closure of the native schools, which added so much to the general excitement, soon followed.

(3.) From the intimate connexion existing between the literati and the fire guilds and the volunteer companies, consequent upon these bodies having graduates at their head; it being inconceivable that these organizations could act with such evident unity of purpose, unless their leaders had so willed; and equally inconceivable that their leaders would have ventured upon such action unless they had known that their literary brethren sympathized with them.

V.—Not less important are the evidences continually accumulating, that the entire affair was no sudden outbreak, but deliberately planned. Among these we may name—

(1.) The mob was summoned to its bloody work by the gongs of the fire guilds, and when the principal acts of violence were accomplished, the guilds were in like manner ordered to disperse, by the usual recall (hau-ling.)

(2.) On the sounding of the fire-gongs, in place of the members of these guilds seizing their fire-buckets, &c., as would ordinarily be the case on the giving of such a signal, there was a universal rush to arms, and spears, swords, and sticks were everywhere seen.

(3.) It is known that on the Sunday and Monday previous to the massacre, the guilds were assembled in various districts, and especially upon the east of the river, in eager debate, and threats loud and bitter were uttered, that all foreigners should be slain.

(4.) Several foreigners were express